

VOLUME XI

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, DEC. 18, 1890.

## CRITTENDEN

### The County's Natural Resources.

#### A BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE TOPOGRAPHY, DRAINAGE, AND AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

Lead, Zinc and Spar Deposits; Mineral Paint Beds, Etc.

#### A Plain Statement of Facts from Prof. Ulrich.

Editor Crittenden Press:  
In reply to your letter of a few days ago, requesting a brief account of the natural resources of the county, permit me to say (1) that any thing I can do toward the development of her latent wealth will be done with pleasure; and (2) since such a general interest and desire such a general knowledge of the mineral deposits etc., of Crittenden has been called to life, I believe that I cannot better economize my already fully occupied time than by writing the following conservative statement:

As you will probably wish to publish my letter, it may be well to say why I may be expected to know something of the county.

In the fall of 1888, Prof. John R. Proctor, the accomplished Chief of the Geological Survey of the State, sent me to Western Kentucky, to make a careful and systematic survey of the two counties of Caldwell and Crittenden. A good part of the two years passed since that date were spent in field-work there, and though the region presented unusual geological difficulties, it may be claimed, without much fear of contradiction, that no portion of the State has received a more thorough investigation. My report is nearly ready for publication, and will be placed into the hands of the state printer as soon as he is through with the work for the Constitutional Convention, which at present is claiming his entire attention. This unexpected delay in the publication of the full report, makes it desirable that at least a digest of its contents be published in advance. Indeed, the numerous inquiries which have been made during the last two months, make such a publication not only desirable but necessary, if I would not put more time on individual answers than I can spare. I have, therefore, concluded to write you a fairly full and perfectly unprejudiced and conservative account of the results of my work in Crittenden.

To make these more available, I have prepared the accompanying map, drawn to the scale of one inch—three miles, and showing, I believe in as clear a manner as possible on so small a scale, the outlines of the county, the watercourses, roads, the location of the towns, post offices, principal churches and other well known points; besides, the outlines of the different geological formations, the courses of the veins and fractures of the strata and location of mineral deposits of various kinds.

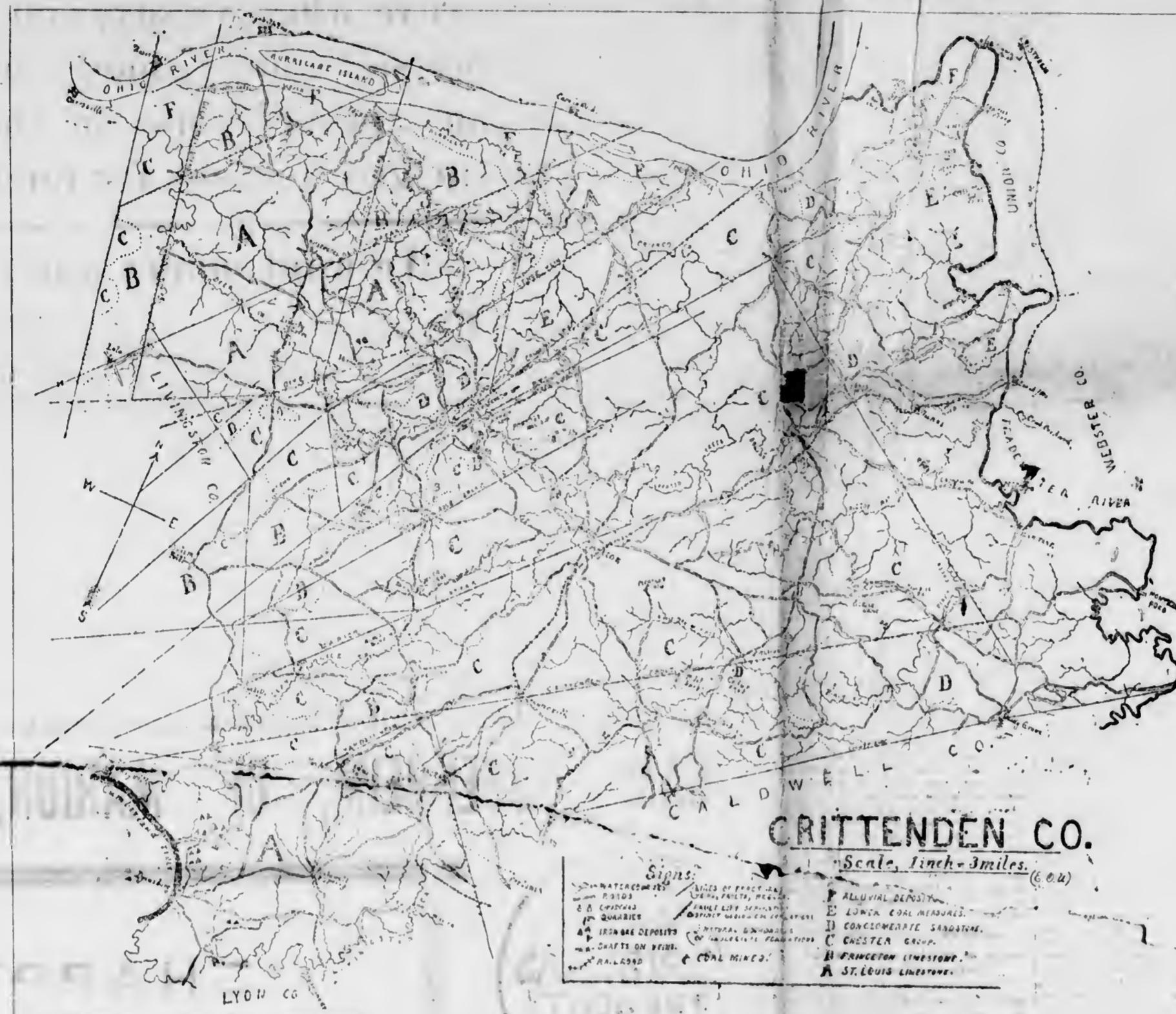
It may take some time to decipher all these features, but if you will print it properly, I have no doubt that most everyone will succeed in doing so.

#### TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE.

The topography of the county, taken as a whole, is decidedly hilly. Much of this unevenness is the result of an unusually extensive system of fracturing which this portion of Kentucky has been subjected to.

Many interesting problems are connected with these convulsive movements of the earth's crust, which so frequently result in marked topographical peculiarities, and in this region generally affect, if they are not the controlling factors of the lines of drainage. These movements have further been of consequence to Crittenden in this that to them she owes her metalliferous veins. Denudation and the levelling influences of time have wrought great changes since the shake up era. Indeed, cases might be pointed out where the present topography is quite the opposite of what it must have been immediately after that era; but, as the object of this communication is to show what is rather than what has been, their discussion would be out of place here.

Except in the southern and north-



western portions of the county, the hills consist almost uniformly of sandstones. In the excepted regions the "flint" or chert debris of the St. Louis limestone is the predominant rock. It is to the "flint hills" of these regions that the valuable ironiferous iron ores are restricted.

Drainage is ample as may be seen from the abundance of the streams. Most of these flow into the Ohio river, which forms the northern boundary of the county. The Tradewater flows along the northeastern border, and the Cumberland forms about five miles of the southwestern boundary. The possession of facilities for cheap transportation, such as is afforded by these navigable rivers, is of the first importance in the development of the resources of any locality. Their value here cannot be overestimated.

#### GEOLICAL FORMATIONS, SOILS AND TIMBERS.

The geologically lowest or oldest formation at the surface in the county is the St. Louis limestone of the sub-carboniferous system. The limestone itself is but rarely seen, and only at such points where the drainage is deep. It outcrops along the Cuyahoga river in the vicinity of Dycusburg, and in the bed of Caney Fork at Tolu. The limestone is compact, siliceous, and of various shades of blue. The beds at Dycusburg are fine grained magnesian limestone, and would no doubt make good hydraulic cement.

The regions of the county that are underlain by this group of limestones (marked A on the map) are distinguished by an abundance of chert or flint blocks, which have remained as a residue after the disintegration of the limestone. The soil covering this chert debris is rarely deep, but very productive. Timber grows well and rapidly on it, and when sufficient care is exercised to prevent its washing, it maintains its rank as one of the best soils of the State for a long time.

Resting on these cherty limestones is another series of limestones to which I have applied the name of Princeton group. They have a thickness in the county of about 200 feet, and the spaces where they are at the surface are marked "B" on the map. The lower 150 feet consist mainly of white oolitic limestone, many of which would afford good building stone, while the most of the beds could be burned into lime of superior quality. This portion of the group also furnishes the best soil of the county. These are practically inexhaustible, and in reality are scarcely inferior to the far famed "blue grass" soils of central Kentucky.

The regions where the Princeton limestones are the surface rock are not very extensive, yet they constitute a fair proportion of the area of the county. Four of these regions deserve mention: The first and

#### BUILDING STONE, LIME, CLAY, ETC.

smallest is in the northwestern corner of the county; the second forms a triangular area southeast of Tolu, and both are margined on the north by broad strips of bottom lands; the third is the pretty Clements' valley; while the fourth is the northeast extension of the well known Salem valley, which extends into this community from Livingston, aster as Levias.

The formation next above the last is known to geologists as the Chester group. It consists in this country mainly of sandstones, the limestones and soft shales which are the predominating constituents of the formation in other sections of the country, being but ill developed and in part totally absent here.

Over about two-fifths of the area of the county, as may be seen by noting the distribution of the spaces marked "C" on the map, the Chester group of rocks are at the surface, and the total thickness of the strata referred to the formation is not less than 400 feet. Most of this large area is more or less hilly and sparsely covered with timber, and oaks predominating. Considerable tracts, however, are approximately level and well suited for farming purposes.

The conglomerate sandstone which is the lowest formation of the coal measures, rests on the Chester. This sandstone is coarse and generally contains small pebbles of white quartz. The region where it prevails (marked "D" on map) are almost invariably high ground. Pilot, Cedar, Hardin's and other knobs, and the high hill, on the west side of the Crittenden Springs valley are formed of this massive rock. The soil, as usual with conglomerate soils, is but ill adapted for ordinary agricultural purposes, but the timber on the contrary, is not surpassed either in quality or quantity, by those of any other formation of the State. These high knobs are also, without doubt, eminently suited for fruit culture.

Indeed, Crittenden county has natural advantages that respect that are perhaps equal to any in the country. It is a feature that deserves to be remembered in the future development of the county.

In the regions of the county that the lower coal measures are at the surface, these are marked "E" on the map. The lower 150 feet consist mainly of white oolitic limestone which they contain. They will be discussed in a succeeding section. The soil is generally above the average, while the timber growth is nearly as luxuriant and good as that of the conglomerate described in the preceding paragraph.

The spaces marked "F" represent bottom lands. These occur mainly along the Ohio river from Fords Ferry west. The great and inexhaustible fertility of such lands is so well known that anything beyond their mention is quite superfluous. Considerable tracts of such bottom lands also occur in the valley of the Tradewater.

#### SPRINGS, ON THE LINE OF THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.

Only one bed of coal having a determined value occurs in the county. This bed is however of such excellent quality that its importance as a factor in the development of the county is scarcely to be overestimated. Its general excellency as fuel coal had long ago been recognized. Before the decadence of the steamboat traffic, the Tradewater coals, as they were called, were esteemed above all others by river men for steam making qualities. Before the war the Bells', Caseys' and other mines of Webster county, (previously referred to), assured me that the coal from that mine produced a coke regarded by Pittsburg experts as in every way equal to the best Connellsville.

An average proximate analysis of these Tradewater coals is as follows:

Specific gravity ..... 1.315.

COMPOSITES, DRIED AT 212° F.

Volatil combustible matter ..... 37.00

Carbon in the coke ..... 55.60

Ashes ..... 7.40

per cent.

100.00

An average ultimate analysis of some gave the following:

COMPOSITION, DRIED AT 212° F.

Carbon ..... 78.50

Hydrogen ..... 5.34

Sulphur ..... 1.01

Ashes ..... 8.80

Nitrogen ..... 1.35

Oxygen and loss ..... 10.00

100.00

These conversant with these matters will see at once that these coals compare very favorably with Youghiogheny coal, which is so deservedly esteemed by the blacksmiths, and for

gas and coke.

They are clearly

better than any of the other coals

used in western Kentucky.

But, as has been stated already, their most

important advantage lies in their

cooking capacity, a feature that at no

distant day may make them almost

indispensable to the roving iron

and kindred industries of Crittenden

and adjacent counties.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF THIS BED OF COAL.

The main part of the bed, varying between three and four feet thick consists of a very black and very pure, soft, bituminous coal, closely resembling the best Pittsburg varieties in its external appearance. There is some fibrous coal between the laminae and a little pyrites. Analyses of the coal from several localities show that it coke well, with the coke of moderate density and averaging over 60 per cent. Several barrels of coke produced by very rude methods at the Barnby mines, certainly looked like a good coke; and Mr. McAlpin, of Princeton, Ky., one of the owners of the Crab Orchard mines of Webster county, (previously referred to), assured me that the coal from that mine produced a coke regarded by Pittsburg experts as in every way equal to the best Connellsville.

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#### IRON ORE DEPOSITS.

Iron ore of several varieties occur at many points in the county, but only those occurring in the blinty debris of the St. Louis limestone north and west of Dycusburg, and those in the same association in the region between Sheridan P. O., and Hurricane furnace, are likely to be of permanent value. These, therefore, alone deserve mention here.

These two regions contain iron

ores not only of first-class quality but in large quantities as well. The last fact is, of course, of prime importance. These ores are limonites or brown ores, and both in their association and quality, are precisely like those of Western Tennessee and the region of Western Kentucky, at the bottom, are among the chief

of them, except Lumbia mines, and even a little capital to many shafts were absolutely. Nor are the veins of gold and silver well informed, know that gold is looked for in the central part of the county.

The deep seated origin of these fissures was suspected already by the pioneer geologist, David De Oss, who was State geologist in the late 50's. His comparison with Devonshire lead deposits was near the truth. In Devonshire, the economic interest attaches to this district, but beyond the mere determination of the existence of iron rocks in this field, they have little value.

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DEMANDS MADE ON CONGRESS.  
Financial Policy of the National Organization of the Farmers' Alliance.

OMAHA, Dec. 13.—One of the most important features of the National Farmers' Alliance in this city was the report of the committee on legislation with reference to the sub-treasury bill. This report contained the following amended demands:

First, we demand the abolition of National banks, we demand that the government shall establish and maintain a bank in the national states which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest not to exceed 2 per cent per annum on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be specially increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

Second, we demand that congress shall pass such laws as shall effectively prevent the dealing in futures on all agricultural and chemical products, preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials which shall secure the prompt conviction and imposition of suitable penalties as shall ensure the most perfect compliance with the law.

Third, we condemn the silver bill recently passed by congress and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Fourth, we demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is required by law be held by them, to be retained by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Fifth, believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that our National legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to discriminate in favor of one man or another. We further demand a removal of the existing heavy tax from the necessities of life, that the poor of our land may have. We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and we demand that all National and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

Sixth, we demand the most rigid, honest and just state and National governmental control over all the public works, public communication and transportation, and this control and supervision do not remove the abuses now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

A spirited debate followed, at the beginning of which the president reminded the members of the restriction of five minutes placed upon all speeches. After a long discussion the Alliance passed resolutions endorsing the sub-treasury bill as it was introduced in congress.

A resolution was also adopted condemning the Congar bill and favoring the Padlock pure food bill.

OVER 2,000 MEN OUT.

The West Virginia Coal Miners Strike Against Ourselves.

MONGOMERY, W. Va., Dec. 12.—There is great suffering among the striking miners. Notices of eviction have been served on those occupying the coal mines, and over 20,000 persons will be homeless. Company officials say that if the miners do not give in by the 15th, they will close down for the winter.

FATIGUE AND EXHAUSTION.

W. Va., Dec. 19.—Eviction of striking miners began at the Monongahela mines Thursday. The strike has become alarming in its proportions. The men at the Montane and Esopus works have joined the strikers and over 2,000 men are out.

The strike is against a reduction of five cents per ton. The miners are controlled by a syndicate in which ex-Senator Gandy, Governor Fleming, and Senator Gorman, of Maryland, are largely interested.

MURDERED FOR WORK.

MONGOMERY, W. Va., Dec. 13.—Thursday night at Monongahela, W. Va., John Jenkins shot and killed J. E. Hall, a miner at that place. On the 1st of December the Coal and Coke company of Monongahela bought the works of miners. The men refused to work.

The miners have joined the strike and are being paid by the company.

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SITUATION AT THE MONGOMAGH MINES.

MONGOMAGH, W. Va., Dec. 13.—The miners' association legally restrained the company from dispossessing the miners on Friday. The miners were summoned for trial. The men sent a committee to the company to endeavor to compromise, but the answer was: "We will concede nothing, but will pay you your money, and quit." Master Workman Moran, their leader, advised the men, and arranged for outside aid.

HOSTILES GIVE THE SIGN OF FIGHT.

War Signals Visible Hanging Over the Bad Lands.

OMAHA, Dec. 15.—The following was received from Pine Ridge Agency, via Rudolph, Sunday:

About 8 o'clock last night a great light suddenly blazed up in the northwest in the direction of the Bad Lands. The light faded to a sudden glow, and then rapidly spread along the sky for a distance of a couple of miles. The Indians were on the trail of the Indians, and had shot a hawk, and grasping his old faint lock musket shot the bird of prey dead and saved the hawk. On his 100th birthday he walked seven miles to Bellingsham and back home again the same day.

KEEPING IT FROM THE PAPERS.

The offices of Hopkins hospital continue their policy of keeping from the public news of the fourteen patients and men who have been given hypodermic injections of Dr. Koch's lymph. Out of the fourteen patients experimented upon, two of them had been previously in the hospital for various ailments. The other twelve had volunteered to undergo the ordeal in the hope of being rid themselves of the germs of a disease which they knew would eventually cause death.

Twelve hundred cases of smallpox in Guatemala.

Foreign.

John Burns, the noted Socialist, states that on May 4, next, there would be a general strike and trades for eight hours.

In consequence of the increase of leprosy in the Brazilian Baltic provinces, a hospital for lepers will be erected at Recife next spring.

The Spanish government has officially recognized the Brazilian republic.

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Rev. John A. Petrie, D. D., LL. D., of Pennsylvania, is elected president of Helleberg college.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Zeraga, an American girl, has married Sir Frederick Frankland, tenth baronet of Thirsk.

Mr. Harrison and Mrs. McKee and her children have returned to Washington from a visit to Indianapolis.

## SLOW, BUT SURE.

Kentucky Murderer Convicted After Twenty-Two Years

For Slaughtering Four Colored People With an Ax.

By an Oversight a Nephew of the Plaintiff Was on the Jury and Aided in Vincinating Justice, Although by Fixing the Punishment of His Uncle at Imprescription for Life.

VANCEBURG, Ky., Dec. 12.—The noted case of John Blyew for the murder of four colored persons in August, 1888, is now being tried in the circuit court at this place. Blyew's accomplice—George KENNARD—was tried in the state in 1890, and was sentenced to death. Blyew broke jail in 1878, and after serving five years in the regular army went south and married a wealthy widow, whose money he had squandered.

He returned home last March to visit relatives and was captured, after being a fugitive from justice for over seventeen years. His wife and stepdaughter, learning of his arrest and incarceration, came here, and are now servants in a hotel. On the third trial, Blyew was again freed from jail, and was tried for the offense. Once he was tried in the United States circuit court at Louisville, and sentenced to be hanged. On appeal the supreme court of the United States decided that the United States and Kentucky had no right to try the case, and remanded him to the state authorities for trial.

The second trial being had in the circuit court here in 1872 resulted in a hung jury, eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. Pending a new trial, Blyew, refusing to travel himself to the trial, was sent to the state prison. Once again he was tried for the offense, but this time he was sentenced to death.

VANCEBURG, Ky., Dec. 15.—The celebrated case of John Blyew has ended. After twelve hours' deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and one for capital punishment, fixing Blyew's sentence at death.

He murdered all of a colored family except two little pannikins, being a family of six—four of whom were literally hacked to pieces with an ax. The cabin presented a shocking sight on a Sabbath morning in August, 1888. There lay the lifeless bodies of his wife and two children, and as many as seven others, while fighting to protect each other. In a bed near by was the dead body of a colored girl, the pannikins were one little girl, and two wounds on her head, which were shown to the jury in this trial, but he was not permitted to testify, as he was only 4 years old at the time of the massacre.

He was tried twice, and was both ably represented by counsel, but the ingenuity and ability of defendant's counsel, although twenty-two years have elapsed since the deed was committed, could not deter or prevent a jury from inflicting a just punishment on the guilty party. Only one of the jury, apparently, was convinced of the innocence of the prisoner, as he was not permitted to testify, as he was only 4 years old at the time of the massacre.

The chief difficulty in the way of his selection has long been supposed to be the president's reluctance to make any change in his party line. Mr. Miller's recent statement to the press is not satisfactory to all interested, though the president's feeling regarding a change can be easily understood. But the impression which Judge Taft has made as a collector general suggests his conversion to everybody, and it would be well received.

SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

Report of Attorney General Miller's Appointment Again Current.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The report is again current that Attorney General Miller will be nominated to the supreme court, and that Solicitor General Taft will be made attorney general.

It is believed that the story that there has been a desire to nominate Mr. Miller is exaggerated. He stands very high with all public men here, including the justices of the supreme court.

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MARKET REVIEW.

Quotations from Cincinnati and elsewhere.

Dec. 13.

WHEAT—\$15.00; 02.

CORN—\$2.50.

Wool—\$1.00; 02.

Flax—\$1.00; 02.

Linseed—\$1.00; 02.

Flaxseed—\$1.00; 02.

Flaxseed—\$1.00;



Waiting to the Press to be a week, to place before its facts concerning the resources of Crittenden. Much has been said, and the coal, the lead, the iron, the building stone, and the clays of the country have a large per cent of value on this subject has been of a speculative nature. Geologist has recently given us some merited attention to the letter we publish, and that authoritative source has spent considerable time in the county, and his letter after a thorough inspection unquestionably carries it. He stands high in science. In 1879 and 1880 superintendent of the Carnegie Mines of Boulder county, he is now a member of the Mineral Survey staff of Minnesota and Kentucky; curator of the Cincinnati Society of History, the largest institution west of the Alleghenies; one of the originators of the American Geologists, and gratifying to those interested in the development and progress of these facts.

Land by rivers, punctured and possessing tempting borders; flooded with mineral with good agricultural dirt with a healthful climate, the county is bound to flourish man who thinks otherwise. Convenient facilities; a moral citizenship; fine mining and manufacturing, the future of Crittenden is indeed think about.

In just three years, Marion's population, and especially the numerous small towns, tell in unstinted wealth because unknown an unmined minerals.

The works at the mines by Page and Krause of St. Louis, was the first systematic attempt to develop the lead and zinc deposits of the county with any like capital required to back such enterprises. The works was, however, undertaken at an unfortunate period in the history of mining, the great depression in mining interests which set in 1877 and seriously affected the mining interests of the whole country, leaving no less a revenue in Marion upon the interests of Crittenden. Lead declining in price from five cents a pound to two and a half cents and successful mining for lead here is still a question.

Especially the decline in the price of the principal products of the mines.

Still, why would it not be wise to establish a pottery in the same locality? With the fine clays of the Purchases are near, and as good spar can be found anywhere, close by, white pottery were might be manufactured under more advantageous circumstances than at any point where that industry is now carried on. But I have said enough. The remainder lies with you and the capitalists.

Respectfully, E. O. LARSON, Fredonia.

A seven year old boy of James Wigginton died at 3 o'clock Sunday morning and was buried at Livingston's grave yard Sunday evening.

Sam Howerton went to Cincinnati last week, and hurried home to play with his two weeks old daughter, of whom he is very proud.

Mrs. Lissie Butler and daughter, Miss Ada Butler and Miss Helen Boyd all of Salem, were visiting relatives here for several days, two weeks since. They were accompanied by Blanton Boyd.

Misses Ida and Ada Dollar, T. M. Butler and daughter Miss Nonie Butler were visiting in Salem last week.

Miss Ella Akrigod died last Thursday of consumption, her remains were taken to Eddyville for interment.

Dr. Wright was in town last week and fixed up several mouths ready for devoring Christmas candies.

Strayed from my premises last week, a medium sized black mare, with ugly sore on left hind foot, my information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received, and her return to me will be reasonably rewarded, the mare was formerly owned by S. H. Cassidy, of Dusburg Ky., and likely has gone in that direction let me hear at once and oblige. W. C. Glenn, Fredonia, Ky.

Will Davenport thinks Salem beats the world for pretty girls, or at least one girl there that beats the rest.

Frank Hughes was cleaning out a cistern last week, and when drawn nearly to the top the rope broke, letting him fall back on a rock bottom, it jarred him up considerably but broke no bones.

C. W. Jackson, a widower of New Bethel neighborhood, was married last week to Mrs. Sudie Wilson, and several girls that had their caps set

## FLUOR SPAR VEINS.

Oil veins in which the principal matter is fluor spar, the county has at least five:

The Yandell mines are situated about five miles northeast of Princeton. Large quantities of very fine white or white colored spar was mined here some years ago by a Cincinnati company. I was assured by the president of this company that the operations had been profitable and would have been continued but for the knavery of one of the officers of the company. My examination of the mines convinced me that the spar is present here in ample quantity, and of quality equal to any in country; and, aside from the item of transportation to the Cumberland river, I can see no reason why these veins should not be worked at a profit.

The Holley vein, opened at several points near the Lalue mines, appears to be identical with the Yandell vein except in the course of the vein. The spar is as fine as it can be, and the only feature against the profitable mining of the Holley deposits lies in this, that they are situated too far from present transportation.

The same is true of the Beck and Memphis veins, on which the principal shafts are located nearly six miles northwest of Marion. Other, but less deep shafts, in which the spar is in no respect inferior to the best, have been sunk on these veins a short distance south of the Columbia.

Other spar veins have been sunk at various points in the county, but those enumerated are the best known, and perhaps the most valuable.

## SUMMARY.

I believe that I have mentioned enough in the above to prove that Crittenden county is, to say the least, unusually rich in mineral deposits. All that is required to insure her the condition of prosperity to which these natural advantages entitle her, is a spirit of enterprise on the part of her citizens, and capital to develop them. Among the first steps to be recommended are greatly increased facilities for transportation, not only in the way of railroads but county roads. For obvious reasons, this point cannot be too strongly urged.

The development of the mineral deposits should be along two natural lines. In the first a revival of the coal and iron industries go hand in hand. These alone would be of great consequence in the progress of the county. In the second line the development of the lead and zinc, copper, and fluor spar deposits, the latter and other mineral products are also to be recommended. It will be necessary to have large shafts and symmetrical shafts, and all of the machinery required for the second line. In this case, a large plant might be established at some point west of the city, say Tolu, for the smelting of the lead.

The works at the mines by Page and Krause of St. Louis, was the first systematic attempt to develop the lead and zinc deposits of the county with any like capital required to back such enterprises. The works was, however, undertaken at an unfortunate period in the history of mining, the great depression in mining interests which set in 1877 and seriously affected the mining interests of the whole country, leaving no less a revenue in Marion upon the interests of Crittenden.

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Still, why would it not be wise to establish a pottery in the same locality? With the fine clays of the Purchases are near, and as good spar can be found anywhere, close by, white pottery were might be manufactured under more advantageous circumstances than at any point where that industry is now carried on. But I have said enough. The remainder lies with you and the capitalists.

Respectfully, E. O. LARSON, Fredonia.

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Mrs. Lissie Butler and daughter, Miss Ada Butler and Miss Helen Boyd all of Salem, were visiting relatives here for several days, two weeks since. They were accompanied by Blanton Boyd.

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Strayed from my premises last week, a medium sized black mare, with ugly sore on left hind foot, my information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received, and her return to me will be reasonably rewarded, the mare was formerly owned by S. H. Cassidy, of Dusburg Ky., and likely has gone in that direction let me hear at once and oblige. W. C. Glenn, Fredonia, Ky.

Will Davenport thinks Salem beats the world for pretty girls, or at least one girl there that beats the rest.

Frank Hughes was cleaning out a cistern last week, and when drawn nearly to the top the rope broke, letting him fall back on a rock bottom, it jarred him up considerably but broke no bones.

C. W. Jackson, a widower of New Bethel neighborhood, was married last week to Mrs. Sudie Wilson, and several girls that had their caps set

Bay our 1865 Razors, Scissors and Knives, they are the best on Earth. Every Blade warranted by

Pierce & Son.

I have several thousand pounds of flour made of selected wheat ground and put up expressly for the Christmas trade.

A. Lamb.

Have just returned from market with a nice lot of dry goods, hats, caps, shoes and clothing all bought at 25 to 50 per cent below value. If you need anything for the holidays, call and get the benefit of this purchase.

Sam Howerton, Kelsey.

Calico 4¢ per yard, warranted not to fade.

Sam Howerton, Kelsey.

Fine box rood boots \$3.00.

Sam Howerton, Kelsey.

All wool 10-4 5 lb white blankets \$2.25 per pair.

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Ladies cloaks at 25 per cent off.

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## CRITTENDEN

which the rocks of this county have been subjected is well shown on the accompanying map. Over twenty distinct lines of fracture have been determined, and it is certain that others remain to be traced out and still others, perhaps, to be discovered. Comparatively few of these fractures are as yet known to be filled with metallic minerals, the majority being recognized only by abrupt breaks in the continuity of the rock strata. Many of these breaks pass through limestone country, and those may be expected to follow preceding remarks on the association of the minerals with limestone, are not likely to present anything but very meager prospects at the surface. If they contain metallic deposits at all, and we know of no reason why they should not, these probably occur at depths beneath the surface corresponding to the position of the limestone beds. At some points the top of the Princeton limestone may be three or four hundred feet below the surface, as, for instance, on the Columbia vein between the Ohio river near West Union and the crossing of the Hurricane break near the Springs. At others the depth may be less than 100 feet. Still, in searching for mineral deposits the prospector will do well to follow the lines of fracture as laid down on the map, since success is much more likely to reward his efforts along these lines than elsewhere. Valuable deposits may be discovered at almost any point on them, but experience teaches that the chances for finding them at the surface are by far the best where limestone occurs on one or both sides of the fault.

## LEAD AND ZINC VEINS.

At least four veins that may be styled as above occur in the county. I have not the time, nor is it necessary to do more than merely mention the chief characteristics of these. The first and best known is the Columbia vein. Its course is shown on the map. It has been opened at several points, but only one has the shaft been sunk lower than forty feet. This is at the main shaft of the Columbia mines, sunk in or near the axis of intersection of the Eureka and Columbia veins to a depth of 135 feet, and the 80 foot level four drifts each from one to two hundred feet were run out on the two veins.

The workings at the mines by Page and Krause of St. Louis, was the first systematic attempt to develop the lead and zinc deposits of the county with any like capital required to back such enterprises.

The works was, however, undertaken at an unfortunate period in the history of mining, the great depression in mining interests which set in 1877 and seriously affected the mining interests of the whole country, leaving no less a revenue in Marion upon the interests of Crittenden.

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